

STUDENT DUELS

A Curious Manifestation in German University Life.

The Contestants Try to Mutilate Each Other's Faces.

One of the most curious manifestations in German student life is the duel. This is carried on for the most part by the members of the secret societies. There are certain obligations as to the personal behavior resting upon all the students who are not "wild men." Antiquated customs exist in regard to the salute of an acquaintance, the method of conduct at a drinking festival and in the great field of university social relations in general. These written and unwritten rules must be carefully observed, or the penalty is a challenge, which custom requires that the student shall accept.

It may neither be pleasant nor necessary to give a description of one of these encounters. The task has been done before, and it only remains to cite a few facts in regard to an institution which it is a little marvellous the Germans do not find some method to abolish. The duel or "mensur," as it is called, is fought in various ways, with various weapons and according to different rules. There are duels with sabres and with rapiers, with sharp swords and with dull swords. This is usually a matter of personal choice or rests perhaps upon a local tradition. The weapon used generally goes by the name Schlegler, and there are again different classes, such as the Korbschlegler or basket-hilted rapier and the Glockenschlegler, a heavy weapon made of hard bell metal. The latter is an arm which has been in favor in late years at Leipzig and Halle.

The student duel, however, is not always the outgrowth of an insult or a supposed insult. There is another form which is, perhaps, the more usual, and which leads to a greater number of encounters. This is the "Pro patria" duel, which is a contest between clubs at regular intervals, and it is carried on merely for the pleasurable excitement which those that participate and those who look on draw from it. The combatants are usually chosen by a will rather than their own. Though there are sometimes volunteers, the President, as a rule, selects some member of his club who shall on a certain day meet a member of another club similarly chosen by its President. Contests arranged in this way are very numerous. It is desired that each club shall provide a man at least once a week, and, as there are at the large universities quite a large number of fighting societies, the combat wages very frequently. It is this tyrannous, obligatory feature of the duel which makes it such a persistent evil in German university life.

The duellist must be specially dressed for the combat in a suit called the Paukwich, which consists of heavy bandaging for the neck and arms, a thick piece of upholstery, somewhat like a mattress, which is suspended over the breast, and glass goggles to protect the eyes. There are sometimes covers for the ears also. The point of attack is thus the head and face, another curious symptom of the student duel. It is thus that part of the body which nearly all other people aim the most carefully to guard from injury which it is the particular desire to mutilate and scar.

It is to be noted also that the rules are such as to protect the rest of the body. The "strike must be made in only a certain way, and each combatant has a second, also armed with a sword, who must ward off foul blows. It is further a curious feature that a single wound does not suffice to settle the difficulty. Both combatants are often injured, and it is not unusual for each to receive several wounds. The contest only ends, indeed, by the exhaustion of one or the other party, or at the expiration of the time limit.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

A Movable Church.

One of the most unique houses of worship ever erected in Iowa, or possibly in this country, stands at No. 1448 West avenue, out on West Hill, Burlington. It is Missionary J. B. Crawford's movable tabernacle, which was dedicated last Sunday with unique services. The structure is made of iron and wood on a steel frame. It is built in sections 8x9 feet in size, each section being hinged so as to fold into a space of 8x4 feet. Each section is numbered to aid in fitting the parts together.

The outside of this unique edifice is of corrugated iron and the interior is

lined with hard pine. The walls and sides are erected on a steel frame, which can itself be taken apart and placed in a small compass. The interior of the building is lighted by windows, which slip into the lining of the sections while being transported, to prevent injury to the glass. The interior of the building is heated by two stoves so arranged as to take in all the piping during transportation. The building has folding benches, will seat about 500 people. Everything used in the erection of the building is turned to some good account. Even the derrick on which the frame and sides were raised was afterwards turned into a rostrum for the speaker. When the building is in pieces, this derrick forms the wagon-bed on which the sections are loaded for transportation.

Mr. Crawford found in his travel through the country many places where the people wanted services, but had no hall or room large enough for the purpose, and in many cases no room at all. The idea of such a building as the one herein described occurred to him, and he was not long in drawing up the plans and putting them into execution. The building can be "knocked down," packed up, transported into another township, and erected by two men in less than three days at a cost of less than \$12. It is so arranged that it can be set up on any kind of ground, rolling or level.—Correspondence of St. Louis Republic.

Tiger Hunting.

"The season for tiger hunting begins in April and lasts until the monsoon. During this time it is intensely hot. Water courses fail, springs dry, pools evaporate. Then wild beasts of all kinds leave those remoter tracts to which they retire at other seasons, and gather about drinking places in foot hills and jungly lowlands. In beating for a tiger the start is never made early in the day. This creature, whose structure forms an unequalled mechanism for offence, possesses little endurance in the heat of the sun, supports thirst very badly, and soon breaks down from scorched feet if harried by day. Therefore, when its lair is found the sportsmen wait until the sun rises high before starting out. Their hunt is almost certain to be among those ravines where the tiger lies up, and not usually until the last extremity will he break out into the burning plains. Still tigers are not organic machines made to act by instinct in an invariable manner. Some will assault at sight, others sulk and dodge through nalas for a long period before the hunters and will not attack until wounded. No human being who has not seen a tiger fight can conceive what their charge is like."—Outing.

Must Do Something.

"Mamma," said Jack, "may I go out and play?"
"No; you must sit still where you are."
Pause.
"Ma, can't I go down in the kitchen?"
"You may not. I want you to sit perfectly quiet."
Another pause.
"Mamma, mayn't I sit on the floor and play marbles?"
"Now, my dear boy, I have told you twice that I want you to sit just where you are and be quiet, and I mean exactly what I say."
Third pause.
"Ma—may I—grow?"—Harper's Young People.

Sharks in the Mediterranean.

The opening of the Suez Canal has been commercially of immense benefit to the world, but in one respect it has been a disadvantage. Prior to the existence of the Suez Canal sharks were unknown in the Mediterranean, but since the opening of the great waterway it is reported that they have appeared in large numbers in that sea, where their presence is much feared by fishermen. On more than one occasion they have wrought havoc among the fishermen's nets in the neighborhood of Pola, in the Adriatic, from which it may be inferred that they are now pretty well diffused throughout the Mediterranean.—Chambers' Journal.

Too Sudden.

Clergyman (showing a lady visitor round the church)—Now, madam, you have seen the organ, the font, and the nave, I should next like to conduct you to the altar.
Lady Visitor—Oh! this is so sudden.—Church Review.

One-fourth of the visitors to New York's Metropolitan Art Museum during 1894 congregated there on Sunday.

FASHION FANCIES.

WOMEN'S HATS SHOULD MATCH THE COSTUME.

In Millinery the English Styles Predominate—Artistic and Captivating Headgear—Cloth Jackets Greatly Worn.

THE latest hats are very English in appearance both in the trimming and shape. Of course, there are plenty of other effects—French, Dutch and all other Nations—but the English leads. Much depends on the selection of a hat that an otherwise perfect costume may not be utterly lacking in effect, or that the good points of a face be submerged by an unbecoming head-



HATS OF THE SEASON.

gear. Black chip straw will be much worn; one of French design, called "Henri Quatre," will be very popular. The Panama is an artistic and captivating hat. Its undulating brim is almost straight in front and stands sharply erect at the back. Bows of Parma violet velvet and sprays of lilac for trimming. The arrangement of lilac and ivy leaves to fall on the hair at the back is a very pretty style. The "Coador" is one of the dainty capelines which will take the fancy of most for a small hat. It is a turquoise velvet, laden with butterscups and forget-me-nots, with a group of exquisite leaves made of finest point de Venise held in front of the brim by a coronet of Rhine stones. Rustic straws wear well, but are only appropriate on occasions. The new sailors are lower crowned than last year.

CLOTH JACKETS.
Cloth jackets are greatly worn by young and fairly young women. One of the newest just reaches to below the hips, has a fitting back, strapped seams, and quite plain, straight, cross-over fronts fastening on the shoulder.



OPEN-FRONT JACKET.

and adorned all the way down with a leading novelty—namely, square buttons. Another lately seen is in mastic cloth with white cloth vest fronts, draped cloth bolero, and collar of shot ribbon with outstanding loop bows on each side. Both these have the true Parisian air.

One jacket made of two-toned cloth showing tan and rose, has the body of the tan and the collar, cuffs and belt of the rose color. It has a double, loose front, with two rows of large white pearl buttons. The back is fitted, while the skirt, forming deep plaits, shows a large box plait in the centre. A strap of the pink is braided with white silk soutache braid and fastens at each side with tiny white pearl buttons, ending each row of braid and thus forming a finish for the back. The collar is very deep, slashed over the shoulders and braided-in design, as are the cuffs, which have small buttons at each end of the pattern. The sleeves are a full Empire shape. A back used in many of these jackets is in five pieces, the seams being stitched into plaits and the fullness opening into the skirt, a small pearl button finishing each plait at the waist line.

AN OLD-FASHIONED WAIST.

It has become quite the custom with many ladies, says the New York Ledger, to keep on hand one or two waists of a couple of seasons back and wear them when it is necessary to go out for shopping, driving or other outings, when one is not likely to remove the outside garments.
This is so convenient and agreeable and has suggested itself to so many women that it was quite a little surprise the other day when a dozen or two fashionable women met at a public gathering. One of them invited a number of her friends to her house to

take a cup of tea, but one and all had some excuse. Finally one, more outspoken than the rest, said:

"I would be delighted to go, but really I cannot. I am not dressed for it. When I go out without any intention of making calls, I put on a waist with small sleeves, for the large ones are not only uncomfortable but are so easily spoiled."

There was a general exchange of glances, and, without exception, every woman who had declined the invitation, said:

"Well, that is just the trouble with me."
The would-be hostess laughed and insisted on having an old-fashioned tea, as she called it, where small sleeves should be the rule, as she herself wore a waist of that sort.

It certainly is a great saving to leave the big sleeves at home, a saving

in comfort and the wear and tear of handsome fabrics, but it is inconvenient if one wants to accept an invitation where a fashionable dress is a necessity.
One woman has solved this problem by making a little cape of lace and accordion-plaited Japanese crepe. This she rolls in a snug parcel and carries in a long pocket in the inside of her wrap. It is always on hand, and covers the tops of her sleeves to the elbows. She is wont to declare that she can carry a fashionable toilet in her muff and make herself ready for any emergency by this simple device.

NEW EFFECTS IN STOCKINGS.

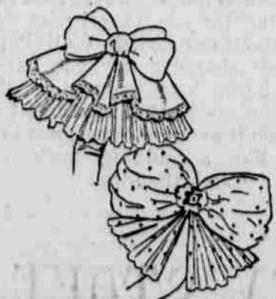
With the advent of warm weather comes the advent of the low shoe, and with the low shoe the stockings must be considered. The smart shops are now showing exquisite styles in hosiery. Lace, beads and embroidery all play a part in these designs, making the cost of single pairs of stockings often amount to ten or fifteen dollars. The decoration is, of course, lavished on the instep. There are inserted heart-shaped pieces of laces, outlined with jet; stripes of lace alternating with stripes of jet; and elaborate scroll patterns of lace insertions with jet and gilt spangles.
Less fanciful designs are in drawn-work and embroidery, a new effect in the latter being a gay lacing at the stocking's side, giving the effect of a side-laced shoe. The clock is again seen in its old place upon an otherwise plain stocking, and combined with other embroidery. The newest embroidery designs are pin-stripes and snow-crystals in gay color upon black. There are also stockings wholly given over to stripes in Roman and Scottish effects.

SUITS OF BLACK BROADCLOTH.

Among the new suits are those of black broadcloth, a favorite material, by the way, for tailor costumes, and one that will be found extravagantly becoming to almost all women. A perfectly fitted dress of this material is next in elegant style and becomingness to a black velvet. A handsome costume is of black and white broadcloth; has the body, skirt and tops of the sleeves of black; the vest, cuffs and skirt trimmings are of white, the latter arranged in very pretty and attractive fashion. A rose ruching of pinked out broadcloth trims the hem. This ruching is made of one strip of each color, the white being placed next to the dress, the black on the outside and partly concealing the white. The vest is closed with fine cut jet buttons, although crocheted and satin buttons are popular.

THE FANCY BOW SLEEVE.

These pretty sleeves are worn principally in light silks, percales and cal-



icoes. If made of wash goods, the bow should be arranged so it can be taken off, washed and ironed.

The total sum expended on the University of Michigan since its foundation foots up to \$2,388,000. The buildings and grounds alone are worth \$1,612,300. The actual expenses are now \$375,000 a year, of which the students contribute \$130,000.

ANECDOTES OF THE WAR.

A SCENE OF TERROR.

It Was "Run or Andersonville"—An Anecdote of Lincoln.

During the month of June, 1863, the Second Brigade, Third Division, Seventeenth Corps, occupied a position in the siege-line, just to the left of Fort Hill. The brigade was composed of the 17th Iowa, 10th Mo., 80th Ohio, 56th Ill., and 6th Wis. battery, commanded by Col. S. A. Holmes, of the 10th Mo.

About noon, on the 25th of June, an Orderly from Brigade Headquarters delivered an order to Col. Clark H. Weaver, 17th Iowa, to take his regiment and the 56th Ill., and join the detached forces that were to make attack on Fort Hill when the time had been prepared should the explosion be at 3 o'clock p. m. Maj. John F. Walden moved the regiment to a point directly opposite Fort Hill, and to the left of a large white house, placing them in a gap running parallel with the enemy's line.

Soon after we took position the mine was exploded, after which all the batteries in reach opened fire, which caused the boys to exclaim: "It—broke loose!" Under cover of this fire the 20th and 45th Ill. made the first assault. From our position we could see these men attempt to scale the works, going up as against a hard hail storm, which in this case was a hail of lead, and the number of men that went down with it was terrific.

Later on these troops were relieved by the 51st and 66th Ill. At 10 p. m. the 17th Iowa was ordered into the trench by detachments, it having been found that too many men were in at one time, making the casualties greater. During the next three hours the 17th Iowa had to re-attack, taking their position by the glare of the bursting shells which were thrown over the parapet by the enemy, behind which he was safely lodged. As many men as could fire to advantage were put upon the broken wall that separated them from the enemy; the balance loaded the pieces.

In this way a constant fire was kept up, and the enemy was successfully foiled in their attempt to occupy the crater. In addition to the steady fire from their rifles, they incessantly threw upon us grenades (six and 10 pound shells), which instead of intimidating our men served to make them fire more rapidly and with greater determination.

A detail from McAllister's battery, 1st Ill. L. A., attempted to throw shells from our side, and would have been successful had not the ammunition issued them been too heavy. For this reason several men were badly hurt by premature explosion. The shouts of the combatants at the top of the parapet, the glare of the burning shells, and the curses and groans of the wounded, mingled on the night air, made it a scene of indescribable horror. A little after 1 a. m. of the 26th the 51st Ill. came in and relieved us. Of the 200 men that went in, nearly one-half were killed or wounded. The total loss of the regiment's strength being over 1,100, gave the place the name of "Logan's slaughter-pen." I never knew who was responsible for this worse than useless slaughter, but am satisfied that Gen. Logan was only acting under orders from some superior officer.—H. M. KANDORF, in National Tribune.

WHOSE FAULT?

Comrade Edmonson gives a short history of the East Tennessee campaign, and says confidently in regard to Wolford's fight at Philadelphia. I will state the facts in regard to that battle as I saw it. Our brigade was formed of the 1st, 11th, and 12th Ky. Cav. and 4th Ohio M'd Inf., a battery of six mountain howitzers, and a very light 12-pound brass gun—all under command of Col. Frank Wolford.

A detail of us passed through the town, going west one mile, the main body being camped two miles southeast of the place. All once we were greeted with a solid shot from a battery stationed on the southwest road. We formed line, but were immediately ordered to return to the regiment, which had formed line of battle east of the town half a mile, and north of the Loudon road; the left of the regiment Co. B, resting on the road, the 4th Ohio on the south of the road, extending through a grove. On an eminence was a large house, where stood the battery. Farther to the south and west were the 1st and 11th. The rebels were on three sides—east, south, and west. How they got there Wolford ought to have known. I am sure I don't.

The rebels charged us from three directions. Our regiment started for the line east of us. The Johnnyes shot to kill. Down went the old Major, commander of the regiment, shot dead. The boys fell thick and fast. The rebels staid tight there; we didn't. The 4th Ohio was mixed with the rebels; you couldn't tell 'em from which. The battery did its level best, but the rebels ran right over it.

Wolford now appeared. His last command was: "Boys, get out the best you can." Then it was every fellow for himself and Andersonville got the blindest. We turned north and crossed a muddy creek. We passed the rebel right. Every fellow for himself. I was No. 1 and Loudon. I passed so close to the rebels I could see their eyes. I suppose they enjoyed our home run. I gathered in a young ree that was very handy; made him mount a log and get on behind me. They opened on me by bank protection. He was so low I scared he couldn't hold on. I made him dismount. The last I seen of him he was running. In half an hour I was at Loudon. The boys came in from the wreck all night. Our loss entire was about 400 men, our battery and all our camp equipage. Our regiment lost about 100.

After a lapse of 31 years the 20th of last October I consider the hicking we got at Philadelphia, Tenn., the most atomizable move of the war. Wolford allowed us to be surrounded before he made a dash, and that miserable infantry at Loudon did not help us out.—JOHN W. KATON, in National Tribune.

LINCOLN'S SKEWED REJOINER.

Noah Brooks in his article on Lincoln in The Century says: But among the various incidents of the conference the world will probably longest remember that recorded by Mr. H. Stephens, one of the three Commissioners, who, afterward writing of the event, said that Mr. Hunter made a long reply to the President's refusal to recognize another government inside of that of which he alone was President by receiving Ambassadors to treat for peace. "Mr. Hunter," says Stephens, "referred to the correspondence between King Charles I. and his Parliament as a trusty precedent of a constitutional ruler treating with rebels. Mr. Lincoln's face then wore that indescribable expression which generally precedes his hard words, and he remarked: 'Upon questions of history I must refer you to Mr. Seward, for he is posted in such things, and I do not pretend to be bright. My only distinct recollection of the matter is that Charles lost his head.' The matter is referred to a while."

True Conditions of a Christian Life. Delight, enthusiasm, hope, content—these are the true conditions of a Christian life, just as song is the true condition of the bird, or color of the rose. But, just as the bird is still a bird, although it cannot sing, and the rose is still a rose, although its red grows dull and faded in some dark, close room where it is compelled to grow—so the Christian is a Christian still, even although his soul is dark with doubt and he goes staggering on, feeling every moment that he will fall, never daring to look up and hope.—Phillips Brooks.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Important Measures Considered by Our Lawmakers.

MONDAY.—The only business transacted by the House to-night was to pass finally Mr. Muehlbrunner's bill providing for the printing of official advertising in second class letters in one German paper, in addition to those now required by law, and the first reading of a number of Senate bills.

TUESDAY.—Two bills which have aroused a good deal of interest were defeated on final passage. One was to create Quay county out of parts of Luzerne and Schuylkill. It was opposed by 13 of the 15 members from those two counties. The McQuow bill to prevent the changing of school books oftener than once in 5 years, defeated last week and reconsidered, was called up again and most decisively laid out by a vote of 102 to 71.

THURSDAY.—When the Pennewell local option bill was reached this morning Mr. Pennewell stated that important amendments were being prepared for the bill, but were not yet ready, and asked that the bill be passed upon second reading, saying that amendments would be ready when that was reached. The bill then passed second reading without further comment. The bill making February 12 Lincoln's birthday a holiday, was called up by Mr. Hopwood, of Fayette. He presented the bill, he said, at the instance of the colored people of his country, who thought they owed a debt of gratitude to the martyred president. Besides the colored people of this state, all others revered his memory, and it would be right to create this holiday in his memory. Mr. Fow of Philadelphia was of the opinion that it needs no holiday to commemorate the memory of Abraham Lincoln, for his greatness was at all times held dear by the people of America. He thought that it would be more proper to make emancipation day a legal holiday. The bill was passed on second reading. Mr. Rankin, of Dauphin, moved that the bill to provide for a uniform contract or policy of fire insurance which was on the special calendar for final passage at 12 o'clock, be postponed for one week, was agreed to.

Newspaper Cleanings.

Business is improving. Immigration continues to decline. Dealers in bicycles cannot fill orders. Texas crops are suffering from a drought. Another revolution is raging in Ecuador. Two papers have been discovered in Brooklyn.

Europe is unlikely to interfere with Japan at all. The Colombian rebels are making a gallant fight. The new gunboats are to have full sail power.

Fire has destroyed the models for the Paris Exposition. The tide of travel Europeanward is getting very heavy.

Fifteen inches of snow fell a few days ago in Colorado. Better times are indicated by Wall street speculations.

New gold fields have been found in Canadian territory. The United States Senate costs the Nation over a million a year.

China has asked the United States to protect the Chinese in Guatemala. Judge Sinclair has decided that the Nebraska irrigating laws are constitutional.

Alaska papers say five times as many immigrants are going to the Yukon as can find a living.

In New York, with a population of 2,000,000, only about 40,000 citizens have a \$5000 a year income.

The run of shad this year is remarkable. The record of previous seasons has already been broken.

A Paris paper urges the formation of an economic and industrial league in Europe against the United States.

At a bull fight at Barcelona, Spain, the bull charged in among the spectators. Several were injured, and the civil guard who shot the bull killed a spectator also.

Anna Thain got \$25,000 from the Brooklyn Heights Trolley Company for running over her and cutting off her feet.

It has been decided by the Swiss Federal Assembly to make the manufacture of matches a Government monopoly.

"Eddie" Bald, of Buffalo, N. Y., rode a mile in 2.04 in California, lowering the world's bicycle record a full second.

Wolf hunting on a systematic plan has begun near New Cases, Wyoming, in the hope of exterminating the wolves on the range.

The new Spanish premier, Senor Canovas, is said to be the homeliest man and the most sarcastic orator in Madrid. The Senor was the champion of the abolition of slavery in Spain and its dependencies.

New York City proposes to build a public school with twenty free shower baths in the basement, and a play ground on the roof.

A large number of colonists from the Northwest are arranging for the purchase of 100,000 acres in Montgomery County, Georgia.

An investigation of the books of Paul Schulze, a Northern Pacific land agent, who committed suicide, reveals a shortage of \$100,000.

A movement is on foot in the Northwest to create a new State, to be called Superior out of parts of Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

The People's Railroad, which is to connect San Francisco and the San Joaquin Valley, has ordered 20,000 tons of rails from Pennsylvania mills.

The recent earthquake has damaged ninety-eight per cent. of the houses at Ladbach, Austria, and traffic and business there have been suspended.

A Russian General named Gregoroff has been sent into penal servitude in Siberia for eight years for selling military secrets to the Austrian Government.

Two Flathead (Montana) men are going into the silk raising business, and already have eight of the animals partially domesticated. They were hunted on snow shoes and captured with a larva.

With a view of creating oases in the barren waste land of the interior, the authorities of South Australia are boring for artesian wells in a number of places. They will also plant Algerian trees in the neighborhood of these wells, should water in sufficient quantities be found.

Arrangements have been made in Washington for an international poultry show to be held next January. Prizes to the value of \$15,000 will be distributed.

A society lady in Santiago, Chile, has been arrested for getting \$80,000 by forging the names of the President of the Republic and the Minister of Finance.

Little Dot—"Uncle George says I'm 'too loquacious.' What does that mean?" Mamma—"That means you talk too much." Little Dot (after reflection)—"I s'pose big words was made so folks could say mean things w'out hurtin' anybody's feelings."

Sailing by Rail.

On the London, Dover and Chatham Railroad, in England, they use a hand-car which is propelled by means of a sail when the wind blows.—Exchange.

The Effect Was Electrical. Manager—How did the thunder act affect the audience? Critic—It took the house by storm.—Syracuse Post.